WEST Search History

DATE: Thursday, January 02, 2003

Set Nam side by sid		Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=U	SPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ		
L8	L7 and (gvg or glucocorticoid)	61	L8
L7	L6 and marker	346	L7
L6	L2 and (excis\$ or remov\$)	363	L6
L5	L2 and remov\$	360	L5
L4	L3 and remov\$	194	L4
L3	L2 and excis\$	197	L3
L2	L1 and induc\$	365	L2
L1	vector and recombinase and transcription factor	373	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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NEWS 6 Apr 22 Records from IP.com available in CAPLUS, HCAPLUS, and ZCAPLUS
NEWS 7 Apr 22 BIOSIS Gene Names now available in TOXCENTER
NEWS 8 Apr 22 Federal Research in Progress (FEDRIP) now available
                 New e-mail delivery for search results now available
NEWS 9
         Jun 03
NEWS 10
         Jun 10
                 MEDLINE Reload
                 PCTFULL has been reloaded
NEWS 11
         Jun 10
NEWS 12
         Jul 02 FOREGE no longer contains STANDARDS file segment
NEWS 13 Jul 22 USAN to be reloaded July 28, 2002;
                 saved answer sets no longer valid
NEWS 14 Jul 29 Enhanced polymer searching in REGISTRY
NEWS 15 Jul 30 NETFIRST to be removed from STN
NEWS 16 Aug 08 CANCERLIT reload
NEWS 17 Aug 08
                 PHARMAMarketLetter(PHARMAML) - new on STN
NEWS 18 Aug 08
                 NTIS has been reloaded and enhanced
NEWS 19
         Aug 19
                 Aquatic Toxicity Information Retrieval (AQUIRE)
                 now available on STN
NEWS 20
         Aug 19
                 IFIPAT, IFICDB, and IFIUDB have been reloaded
NEWS 21
                 The MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER has been reloaded
         Aug 19
NEWS 22 Aug 26
                 Sequence searching in REGISTRY enhanced
NEWS 23 Sep 03
                 JAPIO has been reloaded and enhanced
NEWS 24 Sep 16 Experimental properties added to the REGISTRY file
NEWS 25 Sep 16 Indexing added to some pre-1967 records in CA/CAPLUS
NEWS 26 Sep 16 CA Section Thesaurus available in CAPLUS and CA
NEWS 27 Oct 01 CASREACT Enriched with Reactions from 1907 to 1985
NEWS 28 Oct 21 EVENTLINE has been reloaded
 NEWS 29 Oct 24 BEILSTEIN adds new search fields
 NEWS 30 Oct 24 Nutraceuticals International (NUTRACEUT) now available on STN
        Oct 25 MEDLINE SDI run of October 8, 2002
NEWS 31
NEWS 32 Nov 18 DKILIT has been renamed APOLLIT
NEWS 33 Nov 25 More calculated properties added to REGISTRY
NEWS 34 Dec 02 TIBKAT will be removed from STN
NEWS 35 Dec 04 CSA files on STN
 NEWS 36 Dec 17 PCTFULL now covers WP/PCT Applications from 1978 to date
NEWS 37 Dec 17
                TOXCENTER enhanced with additional content
 NEWS 38 Dec 17
                 Adis Clinical Trials Insight now available on STN
 NEWS 39 Dec 30
                 ISMEC no longer available
NEWS EXPRESS December 31 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.01a,
              CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0a(ENG) AND V6.0Ja(JP),
              AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 01 OCTOBER 2002
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=> s vector and recombinase

L1 613 VECTOR AND RECOMBINASE

=> s 11 and marker

L2 129 L1 AND MARKER

=> s 12 and (remov? or excis?)

L3 64 L2 AND (REMOV? OR EXCIS?)

=> dup rem 13

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L3

L4 48 DUP REM L3 (16 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-10 ti

- L4 ANSWER 1 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
- TI Use of integrases to promote the insertion of foreign DNA into the plastid genome
- L4 ANSWER 2 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
- TI Self-excising polynucleotides containing the .phi.C31 recombinase gene for use in dicot and monocot plants
- L4 ANSWER 3 OF 48 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
- TI Methods and **vector** constructs for making non-human animals which ubiquitously express a heterologous gene.
- L4 ANSWER 4 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
- TI Tools for characterization of Escherichia coli genes of unknown function
- L4 ANSWER 5 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS DUPLICATE 1
- TI Flp recombinase transgenic mice of C57BL/6 strain for conditional gene targeting

- L4 ANSWER 6 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS DUPLICATE 2
- TI Novel integrating adenoviral/retroviral hybrid **vector** for gene therapy
- L4 ANSWER 7 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
- ${\tt TI}$ Site-specific targeting of exogenous DNA into the genome of Candida albicans using the FLP ${\tt recombinase}$
- L4 ANSWER 8 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS DUPLICATE 3
- TI Overproduction of pentose phosphate pathway enzymes using a new CRE-loxP expression vector for repeated genomic integration in Saccharomyces cerevisiae
- L4 ANSWER 9 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
- TI Reporter gene-antibiotic resistance gene dual selection expression vectors for easy screening of transformation
- L4 ANSWER 10 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
- TI **Vector** and method for targeted replacement and disruption of an integrated DNA sequence
- => s 14 and transcription factor
- L5 2 L4 AND TRANSCRIPTION FACTOR
- => d 1-2 ti
- L5 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
- TI Inducible site-specific recombination for the activation and removal of transgenes in transgenic plants
- L5 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
- TI Gene therapy of cancers using suicide genes preferentially deleted from non-cancerous cells
- => d ab
- L5 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
- Disclosed is an inducible promoter system in conjunction with a site-specific recombination system which allows (i) specific activation of transgenes at specific times or (ii) excision and removal of transgenes (e.g., antibiotic resistance markers) from transgenic plants. These "suicide" gene cassettes, including the recombination system itself, can be evicted from the plant genome once their function has been exerted. The system is based on the ability to temporally and spatially induce the expression of CRE recombinase which then binds to directly repeated lox sites flanking the transgene in question leading to the precise excision of the gene cassette. Also disclosed is a method to activate an inverted, and therefore silent, transgene by placing two lox sites in opposite orientations flanking the transgene. This results in inversion of the intervening DNA fragment in the presence of CRE recombinase. This activation can be timed by placing the CRE recombinase under the control of an inducible promoter. In order to test this system a construct was designed that allows in planta monitoring of precise excision events using the firefly luciferase (LUC) reporter gene as a marker for recombination.
- => d so

SO PCT Int. Appl., 26 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2

=> d pi

ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE -----WO 2000-US42086 20001113 A2 20010607 A3 20020207 WO 2001040492 20010607 ΡI WO 2001040492 W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG A2 20020821 EP 2000-992497 20001113 EP 1232275 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR

=> d 2 so

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS SO Ger. Offen., 16 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX

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L5 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

AB A method of cancer therapy by selective killing of transformed cells is described. The method makes use of the loss of certain transcription factors from tumor cells. The method uses a vector carrying a gene for a sequence-specific recombinase under control of transcription factor that is absent from tumor cells and a suicide gene flanked by target sequences for the recombinase. Introduction of the vector into normal cells results in expression of the recombinase gene and excision of the suicide gene. In tumor cells lacking the transcription

factor, the suicide gene is not eliminated. Tumor cells exposed
to a prodrug activated by the suicide gene product are killed.

=> d 14 2 ab

ANSWER 2 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS L4The present invention includes compns. and methods for providing organisms from which transgenic traits can be easily excised. More specifically, the present invention provides self-excising polynucleotides that contain a desired trait and a recombinase polynucleotide operably linked to a promoter, all flanked by a pair of directly oriented recombination sites, wherein the recombinase activity is regulatable. More preferably, the .phi.C31 recombinase contg. an intron such that the recombinase is not expressed in bacteria such as Agrobacteria, but the recombinase is expressed in eukaryotes such as plants. Expression in bacteria is also limited through the use of a promoter that is active in eukaryotes such as plants, but inactive in bacteria such as Agrobacteria. Thus, a binary vector (pBPS EW051) is constructed that contains the .phi.C31intINT recombinase gene controlled by the TOP10 promoter, a tetracycline-repressed transactivator gene controlled by the octopine synthase promoter. The self-excising cassette from vector pBPS EW051 is validated in planta using Arabidopsis thaliana as a representative dicotyledonous plant. Selfexcising T-DNA vectors for monocotyledonous plants also contain the recombinase gene .phi.C31intINT with or without an intron, in a tetracycline-repressed gene regulation system comprising a binary vector similar to that used for dicots, except that the selectable marker is the modified AHAS gene for resistance to the imidazolinone herbicides. The self-excising .phi.C31int cassette is validated for monocotyledonous plants in planta using perennial ryegrass (Lolium perenne) as a typical monocotyledonous plant. The present invention provides methods for the elimination of unwanted nucleic acids in agricultural food products. Addnl., the compns. and methods of the present invention provide a means to prevent the escape of certain transgenic traits into the environment.

=> d 14 2 so

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS SO PCT Int. Appl., 60 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2

≈> d 14 2 pi

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ANSWER 2 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
PATENT NO. KIND DATE
                                          APPLICATION NO. DATE
                          ------
WO 2002016609
                   A2 20020228
                                           WO 2001-US26738 20010827
    W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
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         GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
         LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL,
    PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,
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                                          AU 2001-88439
AU 2001088439
                  A5 20020304
                                                              20010827
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=> d 14 6 so ANSWER 6 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS DUPLICATE 2 Human Gene Therapy (2002), 13(6), 745-760 CODEN: HGTHE3; ISSN: 1043-0342 => d 14 10 so ANSWER 10 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS L4 PCT Int. Appl., 64 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2 => d 14 10 pi ANSWER 10 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE ---------------- ------WO 2001079512 A2 20011025 WO 2001079512 A3 20020530 WO 2001-US12502 20010417 PΤ W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG US 6468754 B1 20021022 US 2001-837863 20010417 => s (gvg or glucocorticoid) and recombinase 23 (GVG OR GLUCOCORTICOID) AND RECOMBINASE => dup rem 16 PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L6 17 DUP REM L6 (6 DUPLICATES REMOVED) => d 1-10 ti

- ANSWER 1 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
- TTMethod of transforming plant cells and modification of plant genomes
- 1.7 ANSWER 2 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
- In vitro evolution and selection of molecules with improved biological TIactivity by substrate-linked directed evolution (SLIDE)
- 1.7 ANSWER 3 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
- TI Mutation of the cre gene to remove cryptic splice sites to improve the expression and inducibility of the gene in eukaryotic hosts
- ANSWER 4 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
- TI Green fluorescent protein-glucocorticoid receptor knock-in mice reveal dynamic receptor modulation during thymocyte development
- ANSWER 5 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS DUPLICATE 2
- TΤ Identification of genes differentially regulated by glucocorticoids and progestins using a Cre/loxP-mediated retroviral promoter-trapping strategy
- L7 ANSWER 6 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
- TT Inducible site-specific recombination for the activation and removal of transgenes in transgenic plants

- L7 ANSWER 7 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
- TI Methods of genetic manipulations of living systems using fusion of recombinases and regulatory ligand binding domain
- L7 ANSWER 8 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
- TI Non-human mammal with tissue-specific modified **glucocorticoid** receptor and its use in development of disease treatments
- L7 ANSWER 9 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
- TI Novel recombinant herpesvirus rHSV/laL-MtCre with modified packaging signal and its application in gene therapy
- L7 ANSWER 10 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS DUPLICATE 3
- TI Expression of the 11.beta.-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase 2 gene in the mouse

=> d so

- L7 ANSWER 1 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
- SO PCT Int. Appl., 50 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2

=> d pi

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ANSWER 1 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
L7
      PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
      WO 2002097102
PΙ
                           A2 20021205
                                                   WO 2002-NL349
                                                                          20020530
           W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH,
                CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EE, ES,
                FI, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG,
                \mathtt{KP},\ \mathtt{KR},\ \mathtt{KZ},\ \mathtt{LC},\ \mathtt{LK},\ \mathtt{LR},\ \mathtt{LS},\ \mathtt{LT},\ \mathtt{LU},\ \mathtt{LV},\ \mathtt{MA},\ \mathtt{MD},\ \mathtt{MG},\ \mathtt{MK},\ \mathtt{MN},\ \mathtt{MW},
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      EP 1264891
                          A1 20021211
                                                    EP 2001-202078 20010531
          R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
                IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR
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=> d 4 ab

ANSWER 4 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS L7DUPLICATE 1 To delineate the cellular targets and mechanisms by which glucocorticoids (GCs) exert their actions, the authors generated mice in which a green fluorescent protein (GFP)-GC receptor (GR) fusion gene is knocked into the GR locus. In these mice, the GFP-GR protein, which is functionally indistinguishable from endogenous GR, allows the tracking and quantitation of GR expression in single living cells. In GFP-GR thymus, GR expression is uniform among embryonic thymocyte subpopulations but gradually matures over a 3-wk period after birth. In the adult, GR is specifically induced to high levels in CD25+CD4-CD8- thymocytes and returns to basal levels in CD4+CD8+ thymocytes of wild-type and pos. selecting female HY TCR-transgenic mice, but not neg. selecting male HY TCR-transgenic mice. In GFP-GR/recombinase-activating gene 2-/- thymocytes, GR expression is down-regulated by pre-TCR complex stimulation. Addnl... relative GR expression is dissord. from GC-induced apoptosis in vivo. Results from these studies define differential GR expression throughout

ontogeny, suggest pre-TCR activation as a specific mechanism of GR down-regulation, define immature CD8+ thymocytes as novel apoptosis-sensitive GC targets, and sep. receptor abundance from susceptibility to apoptosis across thymocyte populations.

=> d 4 so

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS DUPLICATE 1 SO Journal of Immunology (2002), 169(3), 1309-1318 CODEN: JOIMA3; ISSN: 0022-1767

=> d 5 ab

ANSWER 5 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS DUPLICATE 2 L7Glucocorticoids and progestins are two classes of steroid hormone with AB very distinct biol. functions. However, the glucocorticoid receptor (GR) and the progesterone receptor (PR) share many structural and functional similarities. One way that glucocorticoids and progestins can exert different biol. effects is through their different abilities to regulate the expression of certain target genes. A strategy employing a retroviral promoter-trap and Cre/loxP-mediated site-specific recombination has been developed to identify genes that are differentially regulated by glucocorticoids and progestins. A mouse fibroblast cell line (4F) stably expressing both GR and PR and contg. a single copy of a multifunctional selection plasmid is generated. This line is transduced with a self-inactivating retroviral promoter-trap vector carrying coding sequences for Cre-recombinase (Cre) in the U3 region. Integration of the provirus places Cre expression under the control of a genomic flanking sequence. Activation of Cre expression from integration into active genes results in a permanent switch between the selectable marker genes that converts the cells from neomycin-resistant to hygromycin-resistant. Selection for hygromycin resistance after hormone treatment yields recombinants in which Cre sequences in the U3 region are expressed from hormone-inducible upstream cellular promoters. Because Cre-mediated recombination is a permanent event, the expression of the selectable marker genes is independent of ongoing Cre expression. Thus, this system permits the identification of genes that are transiently or weakly induced by hormone.

=> d 5 so

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS DUPLICATE 2 SO Journal of Molecular Endocrinology (2002), 28(3), 177-192 CODEN: JMLEEI; ISSN: 0952-5041

=> d 7 ab

L7 ANSWER 7 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

AB The invention provides nucleic acid mols. that are useful in genetic manipulations of living systems. These mols. may be used to create transgenic animal systems that facilitate the study of the physiol. role played in a living system by genes and the proteins that they encode. According to the invention there is provided a nucleic acid mol. that encodes a fusion protein, comprising a recombinase protein or fragment thereof, or a component of a recombinase complex, and a regulatory ligand binding domain. The nucleic acid mol. also encodes two or more recombinase target sites, wherein said RT sites are positioned so that recombination between the sites excises nucleic acid sequence encoding all or part of regulatory ligand binding domain, such that recombinase protein or fragment thereof, or component of a

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=> d 7 so
       ANSWER 7 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
       PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.
       CODEN: PIXXD2
=> d 7 pi
       ANSWER 7 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
       PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
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      WO 2001029231 A2 20010426
WO 2001029231 A3 20011101
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                                                      WO 2000-IB1624 20001018
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=> d 6 pi
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                            A2 20020821 EP 2000-992497 20001113
           R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
                 IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR
=> d 11-17 ti
      ANSWER 11 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
      Expression of cre recombinase as a reporter of signal
       transduction in mammalian cells
      ANSWER 12 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
L7
      A chimeric Cre recombinase inducible by synthetic, but not by
      natural ligands of the glucocorticoid receptor
L7
      ANSWER 13 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
                                                                      DUPLICATE 5
      Genetic recombination as a reporter for screening steroid receptor
      agonists and antagonists
L7
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- TI **Glucocorticoid** receptor with modified ligand specificity, fusion proteins containing the ligand binding domain thereof, and their use in controlling gene expression in recombinant cells and transgenic animals
- L7 ANSWER 15 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS DUPLICATE 6
- TI SNF2.beta.-BRG1 is essential for the viability of F9 murine embryonal carcinoma cells
- L7 ANSWER 16 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
- TI Steroid receptor knockouts
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- TI Ligand-regulated site-specific recombination.
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- A DNA fragment coding for a modified nuclear glucocorticoid AΒ receptor, particularly one mutated in the region coding for the ligand binding domain, so that receptor activity is more strongly inducible by a synthetic glucocorticoid ligand than by a natural glucocorticoid ligand, is disclosed. A fusion protein between the modified ligand-binding domain of the glucocorticoid receptor and a DNA-binding domain may be used to control gene expression in recombinant cells or in transgenic animals. A recombination system inducible in mammals by means of a fusion protein produced between a recombinase and the binding domain of the ligand derived from the modified glucocorticoid receptor of which the activity is more strongly inducible by synthetic glucocorticoids than by natural glucocorticoids, is also disclosed. The human glucocorticoid receptor contg. threonine at position 747 instead of isoleucine displays normal transactivating activity with dexamethasone, but not with natural ligands aldosterone and corticosterone. COS-7 cells contg. a reporter gene controlled by a GRE were exposed to dexamethasone or corticosterone. Reporter gene expression was only obsd. with the synthetic glucocorticoid. Control of genetic recombination (i.e., excision of loxP-flanked gene insert) in cells or transgenic mice by modified glucocorticoid receptor ligand binding domain fused to Cre recombinase was also demonstrated.